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## New-Pork Daily Cribune.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1868.

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New Rebellion may be found on the second page; Great Britain, France, and Fine Arts on the fourth; Old Stories Retold—The Beautiful Cigar Girl, Mrs. Eaton-Bourgayani The Culture and Seymour at the Riots, South America and Sandwich Islands News, Protestant Episcopal General Convention, Fire in Maiden Lane, The Courts, and The Money Markets on the Eleventh

The columns of "The New Rebellion," on our second and third pages this morning, are full of evidences of the spirit of murder that stalks abroad throughout the South.

At last we have a boat race without a disgraceful effort to break it up in the interest of the worse oarsmen, or a claim of "foul." The Ward Brothers were yesterday beaten, in a race for a three thousand dollar purse, by the 'Paris crew" from St. John, New-Brunswick.

The speeches of Judge Pierrepont and other War Democrats at the great meeting last night, of which we give a full report in other columus, are among the most inspiring appeals of the canvass. Contrast their tone with that of the perturbed Seymour, dragged from his pastoral pursuits at Utica to infuse courage into The World-frightened Democrats of Rochester.

A calamity, terrible enough in itself, but the more alarming since the danger does not seem to be over, has befallen San Francisco, and a considerable portion of the Pacific coast. An earthquake has prostrated numerous buildings in several cities, and spread terror throughout the community. Business is suspended in San Francisco, the City Hall is a wreck, and thirteen shocks have been felt.

Election frauds in Indiana were not confined, it seems, to the counties near the Kentucky border. A dispatch from Lafayette assures us that in a district so far north as Mr. Orth's the frauds cost that gentleman at least a thousand votes, which should rightfully be added to his hard-earned majority. Next time they will have less opportunity for cheating, and less cause, since they feel in their bones that no amount of it will now serve their turn.

We desire to call the attention of all persons having occasion to go over the Morris and hear; and, if Gov. S. would improve his novel the Government, and ratified its whole policy Essex Road to the fact that an accident, said to have been fatal, occurred on it yesterday at Stanhope, New-Jersey, of such a character that the officers of the Company in this city are strenuously enjoined to keep from the public any information about it. People can judge for purchased, but at the same time have an undivided interest or right of themselves whether a road which shuns publicity in such cases is a good road to travel

Our foreign correspondence, this morning, charge from the ATREMANUM, which is ready to supply any and every swrt published in the United States at the present time, as they received combraces topics of especial interest from many an so doing, AN OWNERSHIP RECEIPY each these their purchase amounts parts of Europe. The rising in Barcelona is well described by our special correspondent in Spain, who witnessed the affair. The complexion which the revolution bears, as seen from the other side of the Pyrenées, is depicted in our letter from Paris. And in our two London letters will be found a caustic review of the course of Mr. Reverdy Johnson in England, and some interesting particulars of the parliamentary canvass and the question of woman-suffrage.

> Having cleverly buried the State arms at the bottom of the Mississippi, the Arkansas Democrats now assure us in formal manifesto that they mean to be entirely peaceable. At the same time they show the criminality of the reckless Governor who offended the delicate susceptibilities of the citizens. "He had no "authority of law," they exclaim, "to purchase 'those arms;" and they leave it to be inferred that their authority of law for destroying them was perfect. For do we not know that they are peaceable, since we have it on the best of authority-their own?

> We learn from Washington that the Government has received news of the final disposition of the Alabama claims. After resisting for three years, in every conceivable way, our de mand for payment, the British authorities have finally agreed with Minister Johnson to refer the question for arbitration to the King of Prussia. At first sight this might seem a less favorable reference than that first reported. King William, though friendly, has never been so conspicuously cordial to the United States as the Czar; while his family relationship with Queen Victoria is intimate. The reference, however, is practically to the Crown jurists of Prussia, and there appears no reason for doubting their entire impartiality.

We publish elsewhere in our columns this morning an account of the proposed Zoological Garden in New-York, together with a sketch of the celebrated Jardin des Plantes, in Paris, and other scientific gardens in Europe. The subject is one which challenges the interest of our public-spirited citizens. A good commencement has been made in this City, in connection with the Central Park, of which every New-Yorker is so justly proud. It is ardently to be hoped that the plan of which a description is contained in this morning's sheet, will be prosecuted to a successful issue. The Jardin des Plantes, of which we have given a succinct history, is one of the most prominent objects of curiosity in Paris, and forms a peculiarly attractive element among the means of diffusing popular knowledge, which no less than its historical associations and its artistic splendors have cast a glory around that imposing metropolis. Every friend of the social and

scientific culture of New-York will rejoice to the absence of fifty thousand voters in the that a movement has been made in this direction, and that the favorite Central Park has a prospect of receiving so tempting an addition to its numerous attractions.

Mr. Horatio Seymour has finally abandoned his watermelons, his pleasant headquarters at Butterfield's Hotel, and the twenty-seven different positions in which he has been photographed by a disting uished photographer, and made a speech. This address is little more than one of courtesy. He will make a more elaborate effort to-day. Mr. Seymour is a pleas ing speaker. His rhetoric is finished, and he comes to the people of New-York now under a stress which should develop the power of Demosthenes.

We are curious to see what new issues have entered the mind of Gov. Seymour since the October elections. He certainly must have something to say. Does he propose to change the platform? What new issue can be make? On the financial policy we have either national faith or national infamy. The Democratic platform represents one sentiment, the Repubhean party the other. We take the platform as our record. If Mr. Seymour aban dons it he surrenders the canvass, or else pursues it under false pretenses. What has he to say Girl, Mrs. Eaton-Bourganani, The Cotton Mills of Paterson, A Jardin des Plantes, and The Peabody Testimonial on the fifth; Science Abroad on the eighth; Real Estate on the ninth; Grant proposes, to protect loyal men in the Grant proposes to protect loyal men in the consolidation of the Southern State Goveraments, and to insure peace. Gen. Blair desires to overthrow these States by the army, and deprive the loyalists South of the right of Suffrage. The difference between these two theories is simply the difference between Peace and War. Gov. Seymour has only to indorse Gen. Grant or Gen-Blair. If the first, then he should retire from the canvass, and support the Republican nomince; if the second, then we know where we

stand These two points cover all the questions now before the people. If the election of Mr. Seymour does not mean Revolution, what does it mean ? If it does not propose Repudiation, what does it propose? If Mr. Seymour wants peace and the payment of the debt, he can attain these results in only one way. He either has some new principle upon which to rally the people, or he merely degrades his tour into a peddling tramp for place-an appeal to the people to give him an office and a salary with offices and salaries for thousands of ravenous Copperhead politicians.

GOV. SEYMOUR ON THE STUMP. The World, fancying that there has been too much Blair to the proportion of Seymour in the National canvass thus far, is ravished with the thought that its candidate for President is about to take the stump in behalf of his own election. "Gov. Seymour's coming actively into the canvass," it says, "supplies a lacking force which was needed to turn the tide of victory in favor of the Democratic hosts. This is the one thing needed to insure a Democratic triumph." This assumes that Seymour's appearance in the canvass is a novelty. But Gen. Harrison spoke frequently in the canvass of 1840, which resulted in his election to the Presidency, and Senator Douglas cancassed nearly every State in the contest of 1860, when he obtained the entire vote of one third-class State, and nearly half the vote of speaking whom a crowd can be collected to who refused to vote, approved the course of opportunity to retract the gross misstatements of his Connecticut speech last Spring, we should deem his reappearance on the stump not only

seful but creditable, Gov. Seymour and the stump are old acquaintances. In 1864, he was Governor of our State, and had for two years wielded the great power and patronage of that position. He had, throughout that period, commissioned all the officers in our State's vast contribution to the National volunteer forces, making his appoint ments and promotions grossly partisan in subserviency to his own ambition. He had presided over the late Democratic National Convention, and aided in giving it a platform after his own heart. He had organized a "State Guard," of which regiments were called out at sundry points to enhance the attractions of his meetings. With all these advantages, the Governor took the stump, and from county to county reiterated, to applauding crowds, his

demonstration of these propositions: I. No progress has yet been made toward

conquering the Rebellion. II. We have already incurred so vast a debt that all the property of the country is virtually confiscated thereby.

III. Yet a little while, and no farm or building will have any value; the taxes necessarily levied thereon requiring or balancing its en-

IV. The credit of the Southern Confederacy in Europe is decidedly better than that of the Union, and money can be borrowed thereon at more favorable rates than on that of our Gov-

ernment. V. If Mr. Lincoln should be chosen President, the War will continue through the next four years, and will absorb all that remains of our property, whelming the whole country in irretrievable ruin.

These propositions were illustrated and enforced at various meetings, in a strain of assertion and argument that would have elicited ringing cheers throughout from either of the Rebel armies then fighting to destroy the Union. They carried comfort and cheer to the soul of every Rebel and Rebel sympathizer who heard them; but they did n't defeat Mr. Lincoln, nor did they reëlect Gov. Seymour.

The World asserts that "not even Mr. Hoffman can command a single Democratic vote which would not be given with greater alacrity to the idol of the New-York Democracy. . . . There is no candidate who adds to the strength of Seymour; but Gov. Seymour 'always adds to the strength of the most popular candidate voted for at the same election." We meet this gasconade with an array of

recorded facts. Figures are its proper antidote. Horatio Seymour first ran for Governor of this State in 1850, when he was beaten, though all his associates on the Democratic ticket were elected. Here are the aggregates: Whia Candidates. Democratic Governor ..... Wash'n Hunt. 214,614 H. Seymour. 214,342

Lt. Gov......G. J. Cornell...210,695 S. E. Church..218,009 Canal Com ... E. Blakeley .... 213,894 J. C. Mather .. 215,102 Prison Insp....Baker........208,142 Angell......217,980 Clerk Appeals Smith .........211,029 Benton ...... 217,955 In 1852, he ran again, and was elected; but he ran behind his Lieutenant, Church, and his

Canal Commissioner, Foster. In 1854, he ran again, and was beaten; but for once led his ticket-his party being divided into "Hards" and "Softs."

In 1862, he ran again, and was elected, owing

field, fighting for their country; but his Lieutenant (D. R. Floyd Jones) and Canal Commis

sioner (Skinner) both ran ahead of him. In 1864, he made his last run for Governor, stumped the State as aforesaid, and was beaten by Gov. Fenton-Seymour running behind his ticket as usual. Here are the aggregates: President Liucoln 368,735 McClellan 361,966
Governor Fenton 369,557 Seymour 361,264 Canal Com ..... Alberger .. 369,867 Lord ........... 361,642 Prison Insp......Forrest... 369,428 McNeill.....361,313

Seymour had the lowest vote, and was the worst beaten of any man on the Democratic ticket, from President down. And that was his last appearance as a candidate till now.

But trot him out, gentlemen opposite, and put him through his paces! We have the record of his time, and know that, like the Irishman's racer, Botherum, he "drives all before him." He may just as well talk as not, for he can't kill himself any deader than he already is.

A REPUBLIC IN SPAIN. As we pen these words their utter incongruity is so glaring, that the hope that they may describe an actual fact seems too audacious to be entertained for a moment. But there is no doubt of its being entertained by Americans, and even by Spaniards. Our conviction of the excellence of republican institutions is so profound, so unquestioning, we may say so unreasoning, that their desirableness for every people under the sun is assumed on the instant. And at first blush it seems to be justified by the conduct of the Spaniards themselves. The rising in Spain has been so general, and so popular in its character; its speech has been so bold; its immediate action so democratic; the reforms proclaimed have been so radical, as to encourage the anticipation of a complete revolution, civil, social, and religious. Despotism escapes from the back door, carry ing a few necessaries in a carpet-bag. It asks its rich neighbor to take it in. The Jesuits are sent packing. Freedom of thought and speech is declared. The decrees of the Provisional Government look to the wholesale enfranchisement of body and mind. How a republic would work in Spain might be a very interesting speculation. But a previous inquiry presents itself-is the Republic likely to have a chance to work at all ? The deeper indications are not so favorable to this chance as may to some appear.

The suddenness of the rising is against it; for sudden it is, though it has been preparing for two years. A movement two years old is instantaneous in a country that has been immovable for centuries. The revolution is an outbreak against a system of active, plotting. galling despotism; not quiet, plodding despotism-that might have been endured longerbut malignant despotism, that rasped the country. Ever since the party misnamed "Mod-'erate" came into power, in July, 1866, under the leadership of Narvaez and Gonzales Bravo. the reactionary policy has been eager, aggressive, vitriolic, to a degree that stnng the yet sensitive part of a people hardened to systematic tyranny. Liberal men of every shade of opinion were spotted and pursued. Prisoners arrested at night were shipped off without form of trial to the Canaries, the Philippines, or the African Fernando Po. Liberal papers were suppressed. Members of Congress commissioned to present petitions to the Queen were dragged from their beds by soldiers and banished from the country before their errand was performed. Gen. Serrano, President of the Senate, was arrested and shut up in a military prison for the offense of petitioning the Queen to assemble the Cortes. The new Cortes of another. There is no objection to any one's 1867, formed without the aid of the Liberals, of despotism. The Spaniards are not a passion ate people, but this mad persistency of outrage made them angry. The death of Narvaez in the Spring weakened perceptibly the party of the "Moderates." Brave maintained the policy, but did not possess the force to make it absolute. And the tide of passion surged in irresistibly because unexpectedly, its violence being proportioned to the stubbornness it had to overcome, and the exasperation to which it had been wrought up. No deep background of thought or of discipline or of organized statesmanship lies behind the revolution. And this is inauspicious to its result in republicanism. Under ordinary circumstances, there would have been none; and governments are strong only as they represent the people under their ordinary conditions of experience. Revolutions may be intiated by passion. They must be legitimated by conviction, or they will pass by

> like a gust of wind. The sweeping nature of the reforms an nounced by the insurgents must, again, be construed as an unfavorable sign for the Republic. Such wholesale overthrow of institutions and usages, such rapid substitution of a new order in place of an old one, commonly proceeds from feeling enthusiasts and the leaders. Enthusiasm carries away the people. The enthusiasm is fine. There is conviction at the bottom of it. The substance of it is solid faith in reason. But until the faith in reason is strong enough to act without the aid of enthusiasm, the level touched is not maintained. The French revolution of 1848 gave us an example of this Lamartine and his compatriots proclaimed democratic principles with eloquent lips, and inaugurated democratic institutions with hearty purpose. It was very magnificent. It was very inspiring. It made our hearts burn. It called forth predictions of the speedy establishment of liberal governments all over the earth. But a few months were sufficient to prove how baseless was a Republic that had no seat in the intelligent minds and traditional feelings of the people of the country. The French were not Republicans either by nature or by grace. Less demonstrativeness of Radicalism in Spain would be more encouraging to the permanency of Radicalism there. The masses of men feel a great deal further than they think. But they rest at last on their thinking, not on their feeling. Nor must it be forgotten that the revolution is the result of combined action on the part of three parties which joined forces to meet an emergency, but are not politically or socially in accord with one another. These are the Progressistas, the Democratas, and the Union Liberal, the last probably being the strongest. The three united were powerful enough to overturn the dynasty of the Queen and her Ministry, but the three will hardly be able to coalesce in the maintenance of another. The Progressistas would prefer a mild form of monarchy, say under King Louis of Portugal. The Union Liberals are conservative of the existing Constitution, and would like a princely ruler, the Duke of Montpensier, for example. The Democratas alone are Republicans. Should the Union Liberals unite with the Progressistas, as they well might, owing to the general similarity of their principles, the result would

> be a constitutional monarchy of a genial type,

gious liberty, under certain restrictions, and the elevation of the people in civilized life.

The interesting article which we publish to-

Royal Academy as an exponent of the present

condition of English art, will be found to sustain the opinion we have often expressed, that, when we consider the disadvantages under which American artists labor, in respect of a deficiency of facilities for study; of the absence of a large society of rich and highly cultivated men and women; and of the want of that high standard formed by great native artists of a former generation, and by national and private galleries containing examples of the work of the foremost men of all times and all nations-when these drawbacks are allowed for, American art, by which we mean the work of American-born artists, in America, will be found to give a fairer promise of future excellence than can be predicted of the English schools. There is not in England, to-day, a sculptor who has produced a statue in any way equal to Ward's "Indian Hunter," and no living English landscape painter has shown the ability of Church when that artist puts forth all his strength as he has done in his first "Niagara." We are not among those who flatter our American artists with the praise of superiority to the rest of the world, or with undiscriminating eulogies as if all of our men were excellent alike. It is rare that any nation has produced at the same time more than a very few men of genius or high talent even in any department of art, and certainly America has not been an exception to this rule, nor is likely to be. But, we have a few good artists who do us honor, and it is no immodesty to say that, as English art stands to-day, our little company could well hold up their heads in the great Exhibition of the greatest capital of the world. Two things our artists do most seriously need; a conviction of the absolute necessity for hard and continuous study, a devotion never satisfied and never ending; and a purpose far removed from mercenary ends. Many of them, especially the younger ones, need, too, to isolate themselves, to cut themselves off from the seductive influences of foreign art until a severe course of training in the study of nature shall have enabled them to use the work of masters without being enslaved by it. Next to the temptations which beset our young men, and the ablest of our young men, to slight study and to trust to genius or talent, is the danger, which has indeed overtaken and swallowed up a few, of becoming mere copyists of the mannerisms of this or that Frenchman. And nothing can save any artist from the fate that follows such idolatry, but the giving up his heart early to the study of nature at first hand and devoting all his faculties to obeying her supreme teachings.

Mr. Wade Hampton bears a hand in the general effort at a rectification of position along the whole Democratic line. We print his contribution to the common cause, elsewhere. It consists of an explanation and an appeal. The explanation is that he has been very much misrepresented in the matter of the Democratic platform:

"The sense in which I spoke of the words 'unconstitu-tional, revolutionary, and void,' as being my mank in the platform, referred to them as constituting the plank to which I, as well as any other Southern man, clung for

We are glad to learn Mr. Hampton's present opinion of the sense in which that plank was his plank. But it happens that we have a former opinion of his on the same subject, which we here reproduce, word for word and letter for letter, as it appeared in the Charleston papers in the last week of the month in which the Convention was held:

month in which the Convention was head:

"When the resolutions offered by the Senator from Maryland, which declared that the right of suffrage belonged to the political powers of a State, were being considered, I begged to add a few simple words. They agreed, and I took the resolutions, which you will find embodied in the platform, and added to them, 'and we declare that the reconstruction acts of Congress are unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void.' (Cheers. I That was My plank in the platform. I wanted nothing else; for, when the great

Some of the Democratic papers have recently had the extraordinary effrontery to commend Gov. Seymour to the suffrages of his countrymen on the ground that he exerted himself zealously and successfully to put down the draft riots in New-York in 1863. As a sufficient answer to this, we publish to-day a narrative of the outrages committed during those disturbances by Gov. Seymour's "friends," and a statement of the measures adopted by the Governor for their repression. It will be evident enough to any impartial reader that Mr. Seymour did absolutely nothing to check the Seymour did absolutely nothing to check the riot which his own intemperate address a few days before had done so much to incite, and if the preservation of the peace of New-York had depended upon her Governor we should have been in a sorry plight indeed. It seems to us it would commend Mr. Seymour a great deal more effectually to the Democracy, beside being more effectually to the Democracy, beside being days and a whom quibblers in pollance and a wear to-day, were the indemntable vangular. more effectually to the Democracy, beside being a great deal more honest, if his friends would urge his election precisely on the ground that he did not put down the riots.

We publish in another part of this sheet, the whole of the remarkable Address of Professor Tyndall, at the recent meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, some extracts from which have already been given in our English correspondence. The Address will be read with interest as a lucid exposition of certain aspects of physical science at the present day, and will attract especial attention for its frank acknowledgment of the limits of the theory of Materialism in its application to the philosophy of mind.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

ASTOUNDING ELECTION FRAUDS IN INDIANA. LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 21.-Astounding election frauds that were committed by the Democrats are constantly being detected in Indiana. The Republicans will contest the Legislative elections in nearly every county that gave a Democratic majority. Orth was swindled in this district out of 1,000 votes. County elections are contested in this district in Carroll, Feuntain, Montgomery, and Boone Counties. At least 15,000 illegal votes were polled in the State.

NEW-YORK .- Ist District - Charles Reilley. Dem. Union.

Vth District—Christopher Monahan, Dem. Union.

VIth District—Thomas H. Ferris, Dem. Union.

VIIth District—James Riley, Dem. Union.

VIIth District—Wm. J. Daniels, Dem. Union.

IXth District—Wm. G. Bergen, Dem. Union.

XIth District—Peter Trainer, Dem. Union.

XIIth District—Ashbel R. Herrick, Dem. Union. Mozart Dem. XVth District—John McDermott, Nat. Labor Union. XVIIIth District—Henry Claussen, jr., Dem. Union.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

CONGRESS NOMINATIONS. NEW-YORK-Vth District.-John Morrissey, NEW-YORK-IXth District.—Roswell B. Hatch, Mezart NEW-YORK-IXth District, Gen. W. S. Hillyer, Con-

COUNTY NOMINATIONS. The Constitutional Union County Convention met last night, and made the following nominations: favorable to order, peace, the development of industry and trade, popular education, reliGEN. SEDGWICK.

DEDICATION OF THE COMMEMORATIVE STATUS AT WEST POINT YESTERDAY-ORATION OF day on the subject of the last Exhibition of the

CRORGE W. CURTIS. Mr. Launt Thompson's statue of Major-Gen. John Sedgwick, the lamented commander of the Sixin Corps of the Army of the Potomac, was yesterday formally dedicated at West Point with appropriate military ceremonies. The statue is of brokee, represents the general in undress uniform in one of h . characteristic attitudes, his hands folded on his sword bilt, and his body bent slightly forward, while his countenance is indicative of thought. There was but one opinion expressed by the 2mmerous officers of the Sixth Corps who were present, and who had fought with the general up to the day of his death, that the likeness was excellent, and that Mr. Thompson had been wonder fully successful in his work. The pedental, a handsome granite block, bears the following inscription: Major-Goueral John Shoowick, E. S. Voluctorre; Col. 4th Certic, U. S. Arnev. Born Sept. 19, 1813. Killed in Buttle at Spotterlers, Va., May 9, 1864, while in command of the Sixth Corps. Army 2 to Potomac. The Sixth Army Corps. in leving admiration of its Cosmander, dedicates this status to his memory.

Yesterday was cold, rainy, and theroughly disagreeable, and sufficient notice of the destration had not been given in time to the widely scattered officers of the Fixth Corps, vet notwithstanding these mi-haps about 50 of the off. cers of the Sixth Corps were present. Among the distinguished army efficers upon the peatform were Gena H. G. Wright, Truman Seymone, Fran's Wheaton, Ricketta, Geo. B. McClellan, Newton, Franklia, Tompkins, Nevia, Shaler, Hyde, Warner, Doubleday, Heintzieman, Hamblin,

The military display, parade of the cadets, evelutions of the cavalry and firing of the salutes were conducted with that faultless precision of which West Pointers are so justly proud. The music, furnished by four military bands, was very fine. Though Mr. Cortes read his craft an under the shelter of an umbrella, his cloquence did Lot

fail of its wonted effect on his audience, MR. CURTIS'S ORATION, Under this October sky, among these historic bills, with this historic river flowing at our feet, here upon grand that Washington trod, and which knew the darkent trag edy of the Revolution beneath that that, the bright more ing star of hope to the nations-the fing that now floats unchallenged from this central past and the remotest frontier, surrounded by fields golden in the immeasurable harvests, by homes of happiness and peace, by hearts of fidelity to country and to man, we come to honor tha memory of the brave and modest soldier who died to give to our homes that peace, to confirm in our hearts that fidelity, to keep those fields prosperous and secure. Your father, men of the Sixth Corps, our soldier, fellowerte zens, the silent, affectionate, heroic leader, whom the see desiring sees not, whom the car attentive hears not, "Whose part in all the pomp that file the encuit of the Autumn hills, is that his grave to green." "Death hath this also," says Bacon, " that it openeth the fate to good fame;" but good fame in burs conquers death. He is not dead, although we no more see him. Behold how vast and various is his life. In this fair and noble statue he lives again; on the most hereis page of our history he lives and moves. In your hearts, he is immortal in the deeper splender of the flag he bors, in the supremacy of the Union he maintained, in the equality in that Union which he secured, in the larger power and increased justice of the regenerated comers that he served, John Sedgwick lives now, and shall live forever, natural, and noble, and beautiful. gin the instinet that inspires our hands to build monument; to the illustrious dead, we carve their names upon memeria stone, exquisitely the sculptor molds their forms in brong or marble, and they carve their names upon litter, they impress civilization with their hieness; but whater than marble, more lasting than bronze, is the caons ment which their honesty builds in our parer pur poses and nobler lives. The American Union is the great monument of Washington and the men of the Revolution-the American Union is the table ment of Sedgwick and of 300,000 of our fathers whe red with him. The tale of his life is githe simple store of a brave and good man who did his duty, and died in coing it. Sedgwick was but one of the soldiers of the town is the fleree struggle with which the land still rocks and the air thrills. That struggle is as old as history. It is fough by the tongue and pen as earnestly as with the sword and shell. It is the contest for the largest invidual freedom. Now it is a nation fighting for independence; now a mas asserting moral and intellectual liberty; new it is Loon das and the Persians linked in the death-struggle at Thermopyle; then it is Gallileo wrestling with the inquisition. There upon the continent of Europe it is Philip II, and the Netherlands; here in England it is the Kist and Parliament; yesterday it was the Colonies against the

mother country; to-day it his the Union against the Co.

federacy; 300 years ago it was Gerard shooting the

Prince of Orange; three years ago it was Willis

Booth shooting Abraham Lincoln. But everywhere and

always, in whatever crude and nuperfect form it be

movement of the same conflict-it is the straight be

tween those who declare that some men have no right, and those who hold the truth to be self-evident that all men are created equal. In Europe, three centuries are

rights. The harvest is as rigorous as the sou, for Freedom is a rude plant and loves in cooler latitudes. In the anspicious air of a new continent the Paritan spins became modified, molded, enlarged. Out of strength of the property of the

sermons of stern preachers, in the

privilege—ine Partian for the present ferree and long, and, when the studie away, Puritanism remained blyomack But its complete victory was resecontry and another contineur ism was doubtless gloomy and severthe rosy and delicate fruit of tunk knotted and gnarled. But while Tory, and the aristocrat, here salways divided Puritanism, from about all England's rulers was a Puritan-England's poets but one was a Puritanism policy at home defended at the protected the protestants of France Puritan policy at home defended at the as a king. Across the sen it placed as the sen at the protestand with the seed of popular rights. The harvest is as rigorous a

became forth sweetness. Government become government by the people James Otis. The larger and generated the state of the people of the people

the Puritan unice, in peaked bats, who puroblers in policy and men in peaked bats, who puroblers in policy spised love-locks, and at whom quirblers in policy in the property of the property the grim champion of the period of the grim champion of the set is side there rides a stardy Puritan, Major-Gen. Robert Sedgwick. When Cromwell became Protected he sent his general as a commissioner to the malea, and when the King returned the Puritan decided to remain in America. "In honored asnor live their wonted fires." And more than a century after, Nasby and Worcester, a descendant of Robert Sedgwick, a major in the Revolutionary army, defended the good old cause at Valley Forge. At the end of the war he was made a Major-General of Militia, and his house, which the Connecticut Torics had burned while he was away, was rebuilt for him by his townshoen. It was in the little town of Cornwell, in the pleasant valley of the Housatonic, in the north-west part of Connectical, the Housatonic, in the north-west part of Connectical. war he was made a sagor whose house, which the Connecticut Tories had burned while he was away, was rebuilt for him by his townshien. It was in the little town of Cornwell, in the pleasant valley of the Housatonic, in the north-west part of Connecticut, the State of Putnam and of Woosfer; and there his grandson, our General John, was born on the 13th september, 1813. He is remembered as a quict farmer's bojic to the common school, and working in the peaceful fields of Cornwall Hollow. A generous, manly lad, a natural leader among his companions. But the spait of the Ironside trooper, and of the continental volunteer, was in his blood, and as a little boy he called bituself. General John Sedwick. Thus a solder, born of soldiers, on the lat July, 1832, when he was twenty year old, he came here to the military academy, where three years later he was graduated, and was promoted second Lieutenant of the Second Ar illery. He served immediately in the Florida war against the Indians, a little later upon the Northern fronter during the Canadian border troubles, and was engaged in recruiting at various stations. Thirty years also the profession of around in this country did not seem to be very alluring, but it is very much to those whom it did allare that we owe out national existence. This Academy, indeed, is occupied by aristocratic tendencies of educ using a class of men in a republic, not to be self-respects t and thoughtful citrees, but deaf and dumb and blind "estraments morally. If the charge be true, it is fatal to West Point. If West Point be a machine in which it has born and bound to be moral and responsible men and citizens are ground into slaves; then it is the most permicous and perilous of all institutions in the country. Why has a large standing army always been considered the curse of liberty and the enemy of civilization? Because a king and a ministry depend upon it to defy reason, humanity, Justice, and common sense. Because the army was regarded to a vast incention provides and the popular to the pro